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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1879.

CONGRESS LOADED DOWN.

NEARLY 1,400 NEW BILLS. THE HOUSE ENTHUSIASTICALLY REFERS TO ITS COM-MIFITE'S AN UNHEARD-OF MASS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION-INCIDENTS IN AND OUT OF CON-

The States were called in the House yesterday for new bills, and 1,385 of those measures were brought forward by the different members and referred to committees. The Senate debated the Army bill, speeches being made by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Maxey. The old employes of the Senthey have refused. The Southern members transfer of the Indian Bureau, consisting (with its of Congress and some Northern Democrats are anxious to have the tariff overhauled at this session. Mr. Fernando Wood is fighting the movement. He proposes that a special commission be appointed to sit during the recess. A report has been made in regard to the expense of the late investigation of matters relating to the Indian Territory.

THE ROLL CALLED FOR NEW BILLS. SIX HOURS DEVOTED BY THE HOUSE TO SETTING ON FOOT ALL SORIS OF NEW SCHEMES,

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 21.-It took mere than six hours to call through the roll of the States to-day, for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference. The number of separate measures presented and sent to the committees was 1,385-a greater number than was ever before introduced into Congress in one day. A large majority of the bills were of a private nature, to grant pensions and pay claims, and nine-tenths of them failed in the last Congress. There were among the number all sorts of currency and tariff schemes and bills to repeal the legislation that grew out of the war, No detailed abstract of this immense mass of proposed legislation is possible to-night.

A SOUTHERN RAID ON THE TARIFF. VERNANDO WOOD RESISTING AN ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE TARIFF RECKLESSLY-HE CALLS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION.

MASHINGTON, April 21.—Mr. Fernando Wood introduced a joint resolution in the House to-day, authorizing the appointment of a joint committee, sensisting of three members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and two members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, to consider, in tenjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, what changes, if any, can be made in the tariff and evenue laws at the next session of Congress. The sbject of this joint resolution is to head off the ultra Southern men of the Democratic party, who are determined not only to force through Congress the political sections that have been incorporated into the two appropriation bills new under consideration, but also to pass at his extra session a bill making radical changes in the tariff and currency laws. Mr. Wood has been sutspeken in his opposition to all these schemes, and by the firm stand he has taken has brought lown upon himself the attacks of the Southern men, who aspire to govern, and do actually govern, the Democratic party through its cancus.

A circumstance that occurred last week illustrates in a very forcible manner the spirit and purposes of these extremists. Numerous paragraphs have appeared in Democratic newspapers during the past few days stating that great dissatisfaction exists among members of the Committe on Ways and Means, and of the House at the appointment of Mr. Wood; that no tariff legislation will be passed if he remains chairman of the committee; that it has been proposed to elect Mr. Tucker to the chairmanship in his place; and that if Mr. Wood is allowed to remain as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he will be put upon his good behavior. These publications are all a part of a plan devised by the Southern men to force Mr. Wood to bring up the subject of the ariff during the present extra session, with the view of having some radical bill passed, in spite of the announcement that Mr. Wood has made that he joes not believe that it would be wise statesmanthip or good party poncy to meddle with this im-portant question before next Winter.

Of the eight Democratic members of the Ways

and Means Committee, five are from the South; and in addition, Mr. Morrison sympathizes with them in their desire to break up the present status of affidrs, in addition, Mr. Morrison sympathies which the desired beneare to break up the present status of affairs, while he is also influenced to some extent in what he does by another and stronger motive, which he apparently makes no effort to conceal—his jealousy of Mr. Wood, who now holds the place at the head of the committee which Mr. Morrison was so strangely appointed to in the XLIVth Congress by speaker Kerr. On Wednesday of last week, at a time when Mr. Wood was confined to his room by sickness, Mr. Morrison was done to the control of the c and Means Committee to a private conference When they came together he said that it was nece When they came together he said that it was necessary that the committee should take advanced ground on the tariff question, and then added that as Mr. Wood did not seem to be in accord with the majority of the Democrats on the committee, he proposed that they exercise the right, which he said they possessed, of electing another chairman in his place. Of coarse, the committee had no such right under the rules unless a vacancy should occur, but even if it had, not a single Democrat present at the conference expressed approval of Mr. Morrison's proposition, and the meeting came to a close.

Winde it is not probable that Mr. Wood has changed his mind on the subject of the tariff since he reported a bill in the last Congress which the House "sat down upon," and while my measure which he approves will not be acceptable to a majority of Kepublicans, be certainly deserves the sup-

jority of Republicans, he certainly deserves the sup-port of all good men in the stand he has taken against menacing the manufactures of the country with a change in the tariff laws during the present protectionists, he is a Conservative when con-red with those Southern men who are now strivparca with the congress into immediate action upon to trag Congress into immediate action upon economic questions, and who propose among other things the repeal of the internal revenue laws and the reenactment of the income tax and other kindred measures.

HOW A COMMITTEE MADE MONEY FLY. INTERESTING ITEMS FROM A REPORT ON THE EXPENSES OF AN INDIAN TERRITORY INVESTIGA-

TION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELECRE. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The report of the Secretary of the United States Senate, recently issued, throws some light on the financial operations of the famous Indian Territory investigation, conducted by the Senate Committee on Territories, of which Mr. J. J. Patterson was chairman. At the time the report of the committee was published it was freely asserted in Washington that the chairman had been guilty of grave arregularities in approving certain vouchers. Some of these accusations appear to be

substantiated by this financial report.

The committee began the investigation in Washington March 22, 1878, and continued it until June 14, taking about 400 pages of testimony, The investigation was resumed November 15 in the Indian Territory by a sub-committee consisting of Senators Patterson and Grover. The taking of testimony was completed November 29, 1878, at Fort Scott, Kansas. The expenses of this investigation, not including the printing of the report and testimony, which made a volume of over 1,100 pages, amounted to the pretty sum of \$17,039 71. Some of the items included in the above sum are interesting. R. H. W. Scabrook was paid \$512 50, and A. C. Scott \$525 for "copying and arranging laws, treaties, testimony and arguments" for the committee at the rate of \$75 each per month. These two ladies, it is asserted, never did a day's work of this kind for the committee. John Corwine for similar services received \$110. H. E. McKee for arranging and revising testimony and making index (which fills five pages) received \$250. Besides these alleged and two stenographers, who did all the necessary clerical work of the committee, copying and revising testimony, etc. It is rather absurd for even Senator Patterson to claim that it was necessary to have notified Governor Holliday of their acceptance of lorwarded \$2,000 and a quantity of supplies. employes the committee had the services of a clerk

expend \$1,100 for copying and arranging laws and treaties every line of which was in print.

The sub-committee and its attachés, seven persons altogether, cost the Gov-\$2,660 for their travelling expenses and hotel bills between Washington and St. Louis and return. From St. Louis to Denmison, Texas, and return, they paid the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company for transportation and subsistence for seventeen days, \$3,061 (an average of \$180 a day), making a total of \$5,721 for these purposes in a little more than one month. Besides this, the chairman approved his own account for travelling expenses on the same trip, amounting to \$300. This is about \$200 more altogether than it cost the Joint Committee on the attachés) of ten persons, to travel from Washington to the Pacific Coast and return, visiting Texas and

Mr. George H. Reynolds drew \$173 for summoning witnesses for the sub-committee, and \$123 as a witness himself. It is said that he did not summon a single witness. Mr. Reynolds resides in Washington as a lobby agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and, it is authoritetively stated. regularly receives a large salary from the railroad company. G. H. Bardwell figures as a witness on vouchers to the tune of \$158 80, but it is said that he was never called as a witness, and in the large volume before mentioned his name does not appear as such. He was, however, active during the as such. He was, however, active during the investigation. He repeatedly and persistently approached representatives of the Indian tribes, both in Washington and in the Territory, with intimations that for a valuable consideration (\$25,000 is the sum mentioned) he would engage to get a favorable report from the committee of which his "friend John" was chairman. H. Allen drew \$33 as a witness, but no such name appears in the printed testimony. P. F. Leggett drew \$102 as witness fees and his name does not appear.

These are only specimens of the extravagance and peculiar methods of the late chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories in conducting this investigation, the result of which, as shown in the remarkable publication of results, is an utter failure.

A REFUSAL TO RESIGN.

THE SENATE EMPLOYES CALLED UPON TO VACATE, BUT THEY DECLINE TO ACCEDE TO THE DEM-OCRATIC REQUEST.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! Washington, April 21.—The Senate officials who have recently been requested to tender their resignations refuse to do so, and they also refuse to va-cate their places until they receive notice of their dismissals, with the approval of the Vice-President. Senator Thurman, president pro tempore, could approve the dismissals, but prefers not to have the responsibility thus thrust upon him, and besides he is known to be opposed to the sweeping changes contemplated by the majority of his party. Among the victims is the newly appointed Assistant Postmaster, Colonel Morgan, of South Carolina, who has the support of both Senators from his State in his refusal to resign. The resolution offered on Friday by Senator Wallace, giving the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Secretary discretionary power of re Arms and the Secretary discretionary power of re-moval and appointment in their respective offlees, is only a plausible way of getting rid of the obnex-tions supervisory power of the Vice-President. Both the officers named will be compelled to discharge and appoint as the cauens commands them. The resolution went over to-day, in consequence of the absence of Senator Wallace. It is a matter which the Democrats are not anxious to talk about.

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

THE TREASURY CALLS IN \$23,566,300 OF THE TEN-FORTIES-VARIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS-THE LON-DON QUOTATIONS OF FOUR PER CENTS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. 1

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Sherman to-day gave notice that all bonds included in the eighty-fifth and prior calls will be applied, with interest to maturity of the call, in the settlement of the loan account of the National depositary banks. Heretofore the same privilege was allowed in respect to the bonds of the eighty-third and former calls. The notice to-day extends the privilege to the eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth calls, amounting to \$40,000,000. This is done to facilthate the settlement of the four per cent loan account with the National bank depositaries.

This afternoon the Secretary issued the ninetyninth call for the redemption of bonds. The call is with Miss Philips; then acquaintance ripened into for \$23,566,300 of ten-forty bonds of 1864. The love, and they determined to get married. Several ninth call for the redemption of bonds. The call is on and after the 21st day of July next, and the in- known cotton broker, that he had determined to ge terest will cease on that day. The following is a

description of the bonds:

Registered bonds—\$50, No. 1,451 to No. 1,578, both inclusive; \$100, No. 1,101 to No. 11,732, both inclusive; \$100, No. 7,101 to No. 7,492, both inclusive; \$100, No. 7,011 to No. 7,492, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 20,301 to No. 30,618, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 10,931 to No. 10,853, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 24,701 to No. 27,570, both inclusive;

The Treasury Department will now redeem called bonds embraced in the eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth calls, paying interest to the date of redemption, or it will redeem at once bonds meluded in said calls with interest to the date of maturity, and apply the proceeds to the payment of any subscriptions for the four per cent consols.

The explanation of the apparent difference between the London and New-York quotations of bonds is that in London all American securities are quoted on an assumed value of the pound sterling of five dollars, instead of the actual value of \$1 866, or, more definitely speaking, its commercial value determined by the rate of exchauge. Thus, on Saturday in London four per cent consols were quoted at 10334, in New-York at 10078; but before comparing the prices between the two cities. New-York prices should be increased in the ratio of \$4.8842 to \$5, the former being the exchange value of a pound sterling, the latter the assumed value on which the London quotation is based. Multiplying the New-York quotation by 5 and dividing by 4.8812 and there results 1.0344—the London quotation—showing that in fact the bonds were of equal value in both cities.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washisoron, Monday, April 21, 1879. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since Saturday's report have amounted to \$107,830.

The President sent only one nomination to the Senate te-day, viz.: James McMartin to be Register of the Land Office at Eureka, Nev. The Convention of Railway Mail Superintendents,

before its adjournment on Saturday, adopted resolutions highly commending the action of the Postmaster-General in extending the registry system to third-class matter.

Captain Brown, commanding the United States steamer Alaska, which was sent to Sitka to protect the white residents against a threatened outbreak on the part of the Indians, reached Victoria, V. I., last Thurs day on his return. He reports to Secretary Thompson that he found at Sitta no outbreak on the part of the Indians, and no indication of any. Secretary Thompson has directed Captain Brown to return to Sitka and remain those antir relieved by the Jamestown, which will leave San Francisco early in May for that place.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Meas ures to lay authorized Representative Warner, of Ohto to report to the House for printing and recommittal th which was embraced in the petition recently filed by him providing that subsidiary or fractional coins shall contain their pro rata of silver on the basis of that contained in the legal-tender dollar, namely, 412½ grains, Troy. The measure further provides for the conversion of fractional coin into coin certificates of \$10 and upwards, and also for the issuance of fractional currency as low as 25 cents.

Mr. Wilson, the United States Consul at Brussels, in a dispatch to the Department of State, reports the meet ing of the Belgian Society of Political Economists, a which the commercial policy of the United States was

the plan of settlement of the Virginia State debt, as provided in the bill recently passed by the General Asvided in the bill recently passed by the General sembly. The details will be arranged in a few days.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ITALIAN REPUBLICANS MOVING. A MEETING HELD AT ROME-GARIBALDI PRESIDENT.

ROME, Monday, April 21, 1879. A meeting was held to-day of representatives of Republican associations pursuant to the call of General Garibaldt, who presided. It was resolved to agitate for universal sufferage and for the abolition of the Deputies' oath of allegiance. The meeting sent greeting to their brethren of Italy unredeemed. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, Monday, April 21, 1879.

The Times this morning in an editorial article congratulates Secretary Sherman upon his success in con-verting the ten-forty bonds; and says the conversion of the six per cent bonds in 1881 is likely to depend more than the present operation on the maintenance of the than the present operation on the maintenance of the credit of the United States abroad. The reviving trade in the United States will by 1881 probably render it impossible to obtain money there at 4 per cent.

The Times suggests that now that conversion has been carried as far as it can be for two years, Mr. Sherman should direct the attention of Congress and the Nation to the policy of reducing the capital of the debt, which has been for some time neglected.

THE DURHAM COLLIERS' STRIKE. The Durham miners have finally resolved, by a vote of 22,633 to 224, to continue the strike.

GENERAL ROBERTS READY TO ADVANCE. General Roberts is ready to start on a march through Shutargardan Pass at a moment's notice, with two splendid brigades, with which he will be able to occupy Cabul, even unassisted by the other columns.

THE TRADE IN AMERICAN CATTLE. The new lairage and singuister-house erected by the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board is now full of cattle. It is expected that next menth the additional accommodation which is being prepared on the Liverpool side of the river will be completed. It is also contemplated to erect extensive cooling-houses in connection with these mises, where, when slaughtered, carcasses of cattle can be kept and delivered to purchasers as required. The board has lately made important concessions to the importers of cattle by a reduction of charges, which are now stypence and a shifting respectively. On Saturday has 347 nead of prime cattle were landed from the Warren Line steamer Brazilian, from Boston, and placed in the lairs. In addition to her cattle, see supped at Boston 757 head of sheep, air of which, with the exception of one, were landed on the Liverpool side. The Brazilian area landed 635 pags.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN SPAIN. The returns from the Spanish elections show the fol lowing result: Ministerialists elected, 275; Constitutionalists, 32; members of other parties, 38. Among the Deputies elect are Schors Castelar, Sagnata, Echegoriay and Martos. A great number of electors abstanced from voting.

THE STEAMER GULLERT IN COLLISION. The steamer Gellert came into collision on Sunday with the British brig Rozella Smith, Captain McCulloch, from New-York for Rogen. The Gellert austaines slight damage to her upper works and had one beat smashed. The collision occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, twenty miles southwest of Bishop's Rock, Scilly. The Gellert towed the Rozelia Smith to Scilly, and was detained until this morning, when she gave \$35,000 bonds and proceeded.

BOAT-RACE ON THE THAMES. A race in best-and-best boats took place to-day be-tween Joseph Kempster, of Sunderland, and William Spencer, of Chelsea. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, and the stakes £100 a side. The race resulted in a victory for Kempster.

THE SIX DAYS WALKING MATCH.

LONDON, Monday, April 21, 1879.

The betting on the match for the long distance championship of England is 2 to 1 against Hazel and Brown, 5 to 2 against Corkey, and 4 to 1 against Weston, the American. At 5 c'clock Hazel had scored 101 miles; Brown, 93; Corkey, 91, and Weston, 78. George Atkinson, who accompanied Rowell in his trip to New-York, is referred.

ELUDING A FATHER'S PURSUIT.

WEALTHY YOUNG MAN'S MARRIAGE TO A PHIL-ADELPHIA HEIRESS.

Miss Mary Phillips, a young lady well-known in Philadelphia society, has been for several years an intimate friend of Miss Hulsted, residing at No. 479 West Twenty-second-st. in this city. The two young ladies were at boarding-school together and became very close friends and afterward visited at each other houses. During these visits Miss Pullips became acquainted with Charles Hulsted, a brother of her companion. Mr. Hulstead, a young

neipal and interest will be paid at the Treasury | weeks ago Mr. Hulsted told his father, who is a well married. "Are you perfectly satisfied !" asked the father. "I am." replied the son. "Is the young lady !" "She is." "Then I have no objection," replied the father. Young Mr. Hulstod then went to Philadelphia in search of Miss Phillips, his intended bride.

They met in Philadelphia on a Friday afternoon about three weeks ago, and made arrangements to take the the young lady from her home excited the glarm of her parents, and they went in search of her. They finally traced her to the railroad depot. A train was just ready to start for New-York. The father of the young lady, together with her brother and sister, got on the train, determined to find where she was. Before the train had sone many miles the father discovered ht daughter on the same train in company with Mr. Huisted. He concluded to defer arresting the fugitives until the train reached Jersey City. When the Halsted in the same than a constant the factories and the same tracked Jersey City. When the young pair learned of the presence of Ar. Phillips they were at first dismayed. Soon after they arranged with the conductor to stop the train at Rasiway, so that they could leave it annoticed by the relatives of Miss Phillips, who were in another car. At Kahway the train moved very slowly and they jumped off. They then hired a carriage and drove to Edwardsh, where a minister performed the wedding ceremour. A long carriage cive was taken through the weaded country of New-Jersey, and the newly-married couple fluidly arrived at Mr. Hulsted's house bate in the evening.

When Mr. Phillips found that his daughter had left the train he was greatly surprised. About midnight of the following day he drove to the residence of Mr. Hulsted in Twenty-second-st. He rang the bell and awoke the family. Another daughter of Mr. Phillips stood on the stoop and become at their mother was very sick. "Well, then it is your place to be home with her "was the reply of the bride. For some time the father and daughter tried to persuade the young had to return. Their efforts were unavaling however; she produced a certificate to show that she was legally married.

The residents of the neighborhood noticed a carriage in Twenty-second-st.

certificate te show that she was legally married.

The residents of the neighborhood noticed a carriage in Twenty-second-st., near Nimb-are, yesterday. It contained an old gentleman and a young lady. In a little while another young lady appeared, and the ceach drove off. It was ransored immediately to at young late. Hulsted had returned to her home with her father. At the residence of Mr. Hulsted hast evening, everything was very quiet. Mr. Hulsted would not talk on the subject, but simply said that the young lady had gone on a friendly visit to her father's house. Mr. Philips is well known in Philingsian and is required to be worth on a friendly visit to be resider a bouse. All, Finite well known in Pininderiphia, and is reputted to be weveral millions. Young Mr. Huisted has a purestablishment in this city, and is very prospero tustness. Mr. Huisted is said to have told Mr. Pinithat his son's income was \$6,000 a year, and fully petent to support a wife.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NO LUMBER SHIPS CLEARED FROM CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Abril 21.—No lumber vessels went out of this port teday on accent of the sellore strike.
STAMFORD DECLINES THE HONOR.
STAMFORD, Come., Abril 21.—The freemen of this borough this evening rejected the charter incorporating the place as a city granted by the last Legislature by a vote of 4 cs to 67. A SALE NOT CONFIRMED.

A SALE NOT CONFIRMED.

Chicago, April 21.—Judge Moete to-day refused to confirm the recent sale of the Fidelity Bank Building, the reason before that a far price has not been bid. This decision is satisfactory to the depositors.

THE BURIAL OF AN UNKNOWN ATLONG BRANCH, LONG BRANCH, April 21.—The body of the young girl found on the beach at Sandy Hook restoring was brought here to-day by the Coroner and buried this afternoon. There were no marks of violence on nor person. The extrings and a portion of the dress have been kept as a means of identification.

SUSPENSION OF AN ISON COMPANY.
ALLESTOWN, Penn., April 21.—The Millerstown Iron Company at Macaugie, Penn., suspended this morning. The habilities are about \$140,000.

The habilities are about \$110,000.

THE PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The bench show of dogs by the Philadelphia Kennet club was opened to the public to-day in the Industrial Art Habiling. The entries aggregate over 600 dogs. AID FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS.

Columbus, Ohio, April 21.—A citizens' meet te-night in the interest of colored emigrants from the S was attended by leasting citizens. Committees were appoil to perfect plans for selecting aie for the wanderers. A MILD VERDICT ON A LYNCHING.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The jury of inquest in the case of James Carcoli ecolored, lynched for a brutal assault on Mrs. Themas in Frederica County, in this State, to-day rendered a vertical that his death was caused by persons unknown.

THE STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE.

THE MAYOR BESIEGED BY APPLICANTS.

POLITICIANS SWAEMING ABOUT THE CITY HALL AND URGING THE CLAIMS OF THEIR FRIENDS-A CON-FERENCE WHICH INDUCED THE MAYOR TO DROP SETH C. HAWLEY'S NAME AS A POLICE COMMIS-SIGNER-A QUIET ELECTION IN TAMMANY.

It was declared yesterday morning that Mayor Cooper had decided to send to the Aldermen to-day the name of Seth C. Hawley in place of Police Commissioner Erhardt. The news caused great excitement among politicians, and many friends of other applicants called to urge the claims of their favorites. In the afternoon the Mayor held a conference with General Arthur and A. B. Cornell, after which it was announced that "the slate was broken," and that Mr. Hawley's name would not be presented. The Mayor, it was said, would probably not send any nomination to-day to the Board of Aldermen. The Bar Association charges against Sheriff Reilly will be sent to the Governor to-morrow. At the annual election of Tammany the Kelly ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority.

MAYOR COOPER CHANGES HIS PLANS.

A DECISION ON SETH C. HAWLEY AS POLICE COM-MISSIONER WHICH WAS REVISED AFTER A CON-FERENCE WITH PARTY LEADERS-NO NOMINA-TION TO BE SENT TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The announcement that Mayor Cooper would robably make to-day one or more nominations for Police Commissioners awakened great activity among the candidates vesterday. The Mayor's office was fairly besieged by applicants and friends of applicants. Each one apparently exerted his utmost endeavor to persuade the Mayor that he or his friend the candidate was the proper person to fill the place. If the Mayor did not evince a ready consent to this proposition, that was only the greater reason why more pressure should be ought to bear, and these delegations and counter delegations filed in and out all day. The probable candidates were finally narrowed, in general opinion, to three on the Republican side, Seth C. Hawy, Sheralan Shook, and Jacob Hess. A delegaamong whom were Assemblymen Strahan, Husted, and Fish, called on Mayor Cooper on Saturday to urge the appointment of Mr. Shook. They made great efforts to obtain a pledge from Mr. oper in behalf of their candidate, but "as the Mayor was never known to make such a pledge,' said one of the delegation, " we did not succeed in getting him to change his course at this late day."

It was whispered about early in the day that the Mayor had concluded to send to the Board of Aidermen the name of Seth C. Hawley in place of Commissioner Erhardt, whose term has expired, and whom it is generally believed the Governor will not consent to remove. Mr. Hawley has long been clerk of the Board of Police, and, though a Republican, he is not in any sense a representative one. He is generally esteemed as a man, but his appointment has not been asked by the party leaders. It was believed that his nomination, if made, would be at the suggestion of Commissioner MacLean and Mr. Tilden. The announcement that Mr. Hawley was the choice of the Mayor called torth vigorous protests from the friends of the other candidates. Some of the combination members of the Board of Aldermen were not slow in letting the Mayor know that they would not vote to confirm Mr. Hawiey. In the absence of President Mott the change of two votes in the Board would defeat the confirmation of the Mayor's nominee. Aldermen Stewart and Burns called on the Mayor to urge Jacob Hess, and Clerk Patterson and Mr. Hoss himself had more than one interview with him. Thurlow Weed and Assemblyman Strahan were present in the interest of Mr. Shook, but the Mayor is understood to have conveyed to Mr. Shook his regret that he could not nominate him for the reason of strong opposition from Republican party-leaders.

same hour. The Mayor did not return to his office until nearly 6 o'clock, and at that hour Jacob Hess, Jacob M. Patterson, James Daly, Assemblyman Strahan, Aldermen Stewart and Burns, A. T. Ackert, Taurlow Weed, Maurice J. Power and a number of others were present. It was soon announced that the "slate had been broken," and that Seth C. Hawley would not be nominated. The Mayor said be had about concluded not to send in any nominations whatever to the Board of Aldermen to-day. He also said that he had no word from the Governor regarding the cases of Commissioners Smith and Erhardi, though it was well understood that he had intended to nominate a successor to Mr. Erbardt today until his purpose was changed about 4 p. m. It is probable that he will defer a nomination until the Republicans unite on some one candidate. Commissioner Wheeler in all probability will be renominated, though he may have the nomination for Tax Commissioner in place of John Wheeler if he desires it. The general impression yesterday was that Commissioner Smith would be removed notwithstanding the political pressure brought to bear to save him. James Duly is thought to stand a good chance of being Mr. Smith's successor, though there are a great many other promising candidates. The presence of Smith M. Weed in the city has given rise to a ramor that he is a messenger from Governor Robinson to Mr. Tilden and Mayor Cooper, and that the official notification of the Governor's action, if not already in the Mayor's possession,

A delegation of bankers composed of B. B. Sherman, president of the Mechanics' Bank; Henry F. Vail, president of the Bank of Commerce; Jacob Campbell, president of the Pacific Bank; Frederick D. Tappan, president of the Gailarin National Bank; William L. Jenkins, president of the Bank of America, and Jucon D. Vermilyea, president of the Merchants' Bank, waited on Mayor Cooper yesterday to arge the reappointment of John Wheeler, president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. They presented a petition to that effect, signed by Royal Phelps, Smith & Lawrence, H. K. & F. B. Thurber, J. J. Astor, Moore, Jenkins & Co., H. B. Clattin, Marshall O. Roberts, Phelps, Dodge & Co., B. H. Fields, and twenty five other firms. The present Board of Taxes and Assessments is formed wholly of Democrats, Mayor E.y having violated the usage in that respect in appointing his brother-in-law, Mr. Vanderpoel, as a Democratic Commissioner in place of a Republican. The Republicans claim that the vacancy to be created by the expiration of Mr. Wheeler's term of onice must be filled by one of their party, and Mayor Cooper is understood to have consented to make such an appointment. It is not likely that the Republican members of the Board of Alderman will vote to confirm a Democrat. It is conceded that Police Commissioner Wheeler or some other Republican will be the nominee for this

The announcement that Mayor Cooper would The announcement that Mayor Cooper would nominate a successor to Thomas Dunlap, Commissioner of Jurors, brought out a number of applicants for that office yesterday. The Mayor, however, said he had not decided the matter yet. Corporation Counsel Wintney is preparing an opinion on the subject as to whether the office is vacant or not. On May 10, 1873, Mayor Havemeyer nominated Joseph B. Varnum for this office, in obedience to the new charter, but he sent in a communication to the Board of Aldermen that he doubted whether he had the constitutional power to make the nomination. Corporation Counsel E. Delatield Smith afterwards furnished an opinion to the Board advising confirmation of the Mayor's nominee, stating that "the provision of the charter is unquestionably vising confirmation of the Mayor's nominee, stating that "the provision of the charter is anguestionably that "the provision of the charter is unquestionably law, unless it can be overthrown by constitutional considerations." The Board, however, did not con-firm Mr. Varnum. On June 22, 1875, Mayor Wick-ham sent a communication to the Board of Alder-men stating that Mayor Havemeyer "had nomin-

ated Joseph B. Varnum for Commissioner of Jurors for the term ending May 1, 1879, on which day a new term is to commence, and as the nominee had not been confirmed, but had since died; he therefore nominated Thomas Dunlap to fill the vacancy by said act created." Mr. Dunlap was confirmed the same day, and afterwards Douglas Taylor began a suit to dispossess Mr. Dunlap from the office. Mr. Taylor claimed that the office of Commissioner of Jurors was a county office, and that the Mayor could not appoint a person to fill it, and that the clause in the new charter to that effect was unconstitutional. Mr. Dunlap submitted an elaborate brief in this case September 6, 1875, sustaining the new charter, and claiming the constitutionality of the clause regarding the Commissioner of Jurors, and was successful. Now that Mayor Cooper intends to nominate a successor to Mr. Dunlap, the latter clause that the charter clause was unauthorized until after the passage of the Act in 1874 consolidating the county and city Government, and that therefore his term is for six years from June 22, 1875. Mr. Dunlap says he will resist if any one attempts to take possession of his office, and further litigation is expected.

The Bar Association Committee held a meeting at 5 p.m. vesterday to revise the charges against

office, and further litigation is expected.

The Bar Association Committee held a meeting at 5 p. m. yesterday to revise the charges against Sheriff Reilly. A large number of corrections were made and some additional charges were drawn up, the whole occupying about sixteen printed pages. They will be corrected and sent to the Governor tomorrow, a manufer of the committee gauge to Al.

They will be corrected and sent to the Governor tomorrow, a member of the committee going to Albany for that purpose.

Mayor Cooper has sent to Albany for a certified
copy of the new Excise bill which is said to legislate the present Commissioners out of office April
24. Until he gets the amended copy of the act he
will not decide upon his course in making nominations under its provisions. Assemblyman Strahan
said yesterday that it was not intended to legislate
the present Commissioners out of office, but that
that seemed to be the implication of the bill.

A QUIET ELECTION IN TAMMANY. THE KELLY TICKET ELECTED BY AN OVERWHELM-

ING MAJORITY. The annual election of Tammany Society Sachems, which occurred last evening at Tammany Hall, was the largest in attendance, and probably the largest in the matter of vote, which the society has ever seen. For several hours before the members of the society met a crowd of ruffians had gathered before the building. There was no good reason why they should have gathered, and it was imposstble to say which faction was in the majority-on

the outside of the hall. But it was early discovered that to the inside of Tammany had dared or cared to penetrate. It is a custom of Tammany Hall that all persons desiring to vote at the annual election of sachems shall pay \$1 for the privilege. This is intended to exclude ail Anti-Tammany men, who, being out of office, are popularly supposed to be without the requisite dollar. Tammany had all its adherents present, and the majority of those in attendance were provided with means to buy a ticket. The Anti-Tammany men, not being fully inducted into office, did not make a formid ble display-in fact their ticket vas not distributed and circulated and advocated as their declarations for some weeks past induced the credulous and sanguine public of their way of thinking to anticipate. The two tickets (both regular) submitted for the consideration and votes (at a dollar a head) of the members of the society were as follows:

TILDEN'S SACHEMS

TILDEN'S SACHEMS.

Hon. John Fox.

Hon. Edward Cooper,

Hon. Hugh H. Moore,

Hon. George Plerser.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney,

Hon. Sameel J. Tilden,

Hon. James Haves.

Hon. Aram S. Hewitt,

Hon. Wu. H. Wickham,

Hon. Thomas McSpedon,

Hon. Hubert O. Thompson

Hon. Neison J. Waterbury.

For Secretary.

For Secretary.
James E. Morrison.

For Treasurer. Maurice J. Power.

For Sagamore. Hon. John Tyler Kelly.

RELLY'S SACHEMS. John Kelly,
Henry L. Clinton,
Thomas Duniap,
Nathaniel Jarvis, jr.,
Henry A. Gumbletor
Henry D. Purroy,
Angust Beimont,
John T. Hoffman,
Cadwaiader Evans,
Sidney P. Nichols,
Thomas Beese,
Edward Kearney,
Bernard Relity. Treasurer. Chas. H. Haswell.

The Kelly ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. In fact it could not be ascertained that a single one of the 500 votes cast was in favor of the from Republican party-leaders.

At i o'clock the Mayor went to his office in Burling-slip, where he said he had some business to attend to. A little before that hour General Arthur was heard to say he had an appointment at Burling-slip at 4 o'clock, and A. B. Cornell was also reported as having an appointment at the same place and the Anti-Tammany ticket. Commissioners of Jurors

men, were those of Captain Isanah Knynders. Can-tain Murphy, Judson Jarvis, Edward Flynn, and one other who refused to give his name, and whom no one knew as a member of the society. Hubert O. Thompson sent a letter to Grand Sachem Schell, of the Tammany Society, in answer to the invitation to each member to be present at Sachem Schell, of the Tammany Society, in answer to the invitation to each member to be present at the annual meeting. Mr. Thompson says that "on every occasion when you have ventured to be a candidate before the people—whether for the office of Assemblyman, Senator or Mayor—you have been invariably defeated by constituencies decidedly Democratic. I naturally experience some hesitancy in accepting you as a safe political guide." The same reference is made to the defeats of Tammany Hall, which party he says "has been notoriously without expressed convictions, and exclusively devoted to the retention of municipal power and plander." He charges mas been hotoriously whence Capical convections, and exclusively devoted to the retention of municipal power and plander." He charges the l'ammany party with increasing taxation and shielding guilty officials, and adds: "Should you ever conclude to favor principles instead of patronage, and reform instead of plunder in the administration of public affairs, you may create astonishment, but you will secure cooperation; but while your protessions conflict with your practices, you must expect earnest and organized opposition." Mr. Thompson says that his triends have "concluded not to run a ticket." though he presumed Mr. Schell's allies would "probably resort to the transparent device of kindly recording a few votes for some of your most conspicuous opponents."

THE HORSEBACK RIDE TO PATAGONIA. Tuscumbia, Ala., April 21.-Henry H. P.

Tudor and Louis H. Ayme, the two men who propose to

rider and Louis it. Ayme, the two men who propose to ride on horseback to Pataronia, arrived here last Friday, and took a rest until this morning, when they resumed their journey southward. Ayme is a surgeon, and joined Tudor at Lynchburg, Va., as a scientist. They look fresh and ride good horses. AMNESTY ACCEPTED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21 .- Seven hundred violators of Revenue laws appeared before the United States Circuit Court to-day. One hundred and seventy five accepted the annesty effered by Attorney-General Devens, and all the others will follow suit. A large number of summoned witnesses were dismissed.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SHORT WORK WITH A PISTOL SHOT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21.—L. N. Habinicht, a
well-known liquor dealer, committed suicide by a pistol shot
this afternoon. KILLED BY A VICKSBURG POLICE CAPTAIN

CKSBURG, Miss., April 21.—John M. Dent, clerk s Perrot line of steamers, was instantly killed yesterday ing by Poice Captein "Jack" Breveton. morning by Folies Captent "Jack" treveton.

AN OLD BUSINESS MANAGER IN DISGRACE.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—John C. Watsot
for sixteen years in charge of Spiegel & Thomas's large furiture manufactory, has been arrested, charged with embezzlis
\$6,600.

50,000.

A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY AND A PIPE.

POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., April 21.—Martha Sladder, of Groveville, was found burned to death in her hed yesterday morang, with a bottle of whiskey and a pipe beside her. She was unmarried.

was unmarried.

THE SUICIDE OF A WELL-TO-DO MAN.
SCRANTON, Fenn., April 21.—James Bunnell,
ty-five years old, a respectable farmer in comfortable cir,
stances living near Stroudsburg, Fenn., hanged himself
morning. He leaves a large family of grown-up children.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 21.—Charles Goings, a brakeman on the Virginia Midland freight train, fell between the cars near Springhead Station this evenine, and was killed instantly, the train passing over his body and literally cutting

WHAT CAME OF SELLING HIS SAFE. YESHANTI, Mich., April 21.—Some burglars musred the lewelry store of George Larno and carried of everal thousand dollars, worth at lewelry. The proprietor had recently seld his safe and was keeping his goods in a case nittle he should purchase another.

until he should purchase another.

DEATH ALOFT ON A TRESTLE.

NewBurg, N.Y., April 21.—John Himes, thirty-five years old, a brakeman at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's wharf in this city, was instantly killed on one of the gravity trestles tills morning, by falling from a train of coal cars. His body was herribly mangled.

Cars. His body was nortibly mangled.

A BAD WAY TO COLLECT A BILL FOR BEER.

NASHVILLY, Tenn., April 21.—Thomas R. Baker entered Miss A. M. Singleton's grocery and treated several persons for which he failed and recused to pay. Miss Singleton struck Baker over the head with a billet of wood. Her brother then tired three shorts at lisker, inflicting a slight wound. Baker returned the fire with a navy revolver, killing singleton instantly. The Coroner's jury decided that it was justifiable homicide.

DEATH OF GENERAL DIX.

HIS RELEASE FROM A PAINFUL ILLNESS LYING IN A LETHARGIC STATE FOR MANY HOURS-HE DIES QUIETLY SURROUNDED BY HIS IM-

MEDIATE RELATIVES-THE MANY FRIENDS WHO

CALLED AT THE HOUSE TO DO HIM HONOR. Ex-Governor John A. Dix, after an illness of several months, died at half-past eleven o'clock last night. For two days his physicians had entertained no hopes of his recovery; he had lain in an unconscious state, and for seventy-five hours he had taken no nourishment. At 4 p. m. he began to fail rapidly, and he died without regaining consciousness. Among those at the death-bed were his wife; his daughter, Mrs. C. F. Blake, and her husband; his son, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix: Dr. Keys, his physician, and Dr. Rufus H. Gilbert.

SCENES OF THE LAST HOURS.

HE REMAINS UNCONSCIOUS AND SINES RAPIDLY AT LAST-A LARGE NUMBER OF CALLERS AT THE

General John A. Dix died at half-past 11 'clock last night. There were in attendance on him his wife, his son, Dr. Morgan Dix, rector Trinity Church, his daughter, Mrs. C. F. Blake, and her husband, Dr. Keys, his physician, and Dr. Rufus H. Gilbert, who was Medical Inspector on General Dix's staff during the war. During the day the general features of his illness remained unchanged. For seventy-five hours he had received no nourishment. He remained unconscious and unable to recognize the friends about him, and showed symptoms of very gradual sinking, his pulse being weaker from hour to hour and respiration slower. A more rapid failing was noticed after 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

and he sank gradually until his death. There was almost a constant succession of callers during the day, many of them being the General's the morning and afternoon, and also early in the evening. Charles O'Conor inquired the building, to which only recognized members of the society were admitted, only the adherents of day, and called upon the family, as after General Dix's condition during the day, and called upon the family, as also did Miss Dorothy Dix, who has been inti-mate with the family for many years. Several cler-gymen came to the house, No. 3 West Twenty-first-st, during the afternoon and evening. Captain John Magion, the pilot, and afterward Harbor-Master, who received his appointment through General Dix, was also among the callers.

GENERAL DIX'S CAREER. To live nearly eighty-one years and be in the pub-

ie service forty years has fallen to the lot of few men in American history. There have at times been those whose work was more prominent, whose names were sounded further and whose fame will live longer than John A. Dix's; but it would not be easy to find men whose public careers covered a longer period of time or whose work was done more faithfully and effectually than his. Born as he was before the last century closed, he entered into the people's service ere he was fifteen years of age, and among the public places he filled were United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to France and Governor of New-York. He retained his vigor of mind and body until his last days, and among the recent events of his life was the acceptance of a nomination for Mayor of this city at the bands of the Republican party. To any American wishing to study the progress of politics in his own country during the past fifty years this career will furnish much of interest.

The father of General Dix was a soldier of the Revolution, and he afterward commanded in the War of 1812. He was an ardent patriot and a great admirer of John Adams, after whom he named the child that was born to him on July 24, 1798, in the Town of Boscawen, N. H. At an early age young John A. Dix was sent to the academy at Salisbury and afterward to that at Exeter, where he was under the care of the well-known Dr. Abbott. In 1811, when only thirteen years of age, he entered a college at Montreal which was under the direction of the fathers of the Sulpician Order. He there pursued his studies diligently until the breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain, when he found it necessary to return home. His father was placed in command at Baltimore, and after a short stay at Roston the son was appointed a cadet in the United States Army and joined his father's command. His duties were those of au assistant clerk, and his leisure hours he devoted to study in St. Mary's College. He had already attained a marked proficiency in the Spanish, Greek and Latin languages. At St. Mary's he completed his school days, but he did not wholly give up his studies afterward, for his fondness for them was always keen. In history, literature and the languages he found much employment in later years. He made a translation of the "Dies Iræ," which many Latin scholars consider the best of the many that have been made. Among his schoolfellows who were afterward distinguished were Jared Sparks, John G. Paifrey and the Peabodys.

In March, 1813, the Secretary of War, John Arm-

strong, of New-York, author of the celebrated "Newburg Letters," and who had just assumed the office under an appointment from President Madison, offered young Dix without solicitation the choice of a scholarship at West Point or an ensigner in the Army. He chose the latter, and entered the 14th Infantry, of which his father was lieutenantcolonel, and immediately went with him to Sackett's Harbor. He was now the youngest officer in the Army. In 1813 he was appointed an adjutant in an independent battalion, with which he descended the St. Lawrence River and shared with his comrades in the perils and disasters of that unsuccessful expedition. In the same year his father died, leaving eight other children and the mother living. Adjutant Dix obtained a leave of absence from his post and devoted his time to the settlement of the estate, which had become embarrassed during the father's absence. Returning afterward to military duty, he was transferred to the corps of artillery under Colonel Walbach, and remained with him several years. In 1819 he was attached as an aide to the staff of General Brown, and gave his leisure time to the study of law. General Brown was then stationed at Washington, and young Dix soon acquired distinction at the Capital for his classical knowledge and literary attainments. While Calhoun was a candidate for the Presidency, he, in common with most men in the Army, was his zealous friend and supporter. Not long after the election of Mr. Adams he married the daughter of a wealthy and prominent citizen of New-York, and came to the city to reside. Soon after this he gave his support to the party then in power, and continued ever after to follow its fortunes until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. In 1825 his health becoming impaired, he sought recovery in a visit to Cuba and Europe.

When, in the Republican State Convention of 1872, much difficulty was found in the selection of a candidate for Governor, Thurlow Weed, then an old man nearing his eightieth year, opportunely appeared in the lobbies with the name of General Dix, and before the convention adjourned he was nominated. This circumstance, viewed in the light of a long train of events which preceded it, affords a singular commentary on the vicissitudes of polities and the strange transformations which time and events make in the political friendships of men. That series of events forms an important part of the history of the Empire State. The care with which Mr. Dix had continued his school studies and the fondness he manifested for the law had indicated a degree of dissatisfaction with his military life which on his return from Europe induced him to abandon it altogether. He accordingly took up his residence at Cooperstown as See Fitth Page .